FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1849. [NO. 1667.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank of Fayetteville, will be held in the Room occupied by the Commissioners, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, to elect the Directors, and take such other steps as may be necessary to put the Bank in operation.

JAMES KYLE, Ch'n.
May 5, 1849. 66-td

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

W. J. BINGHAM'S SELECT SCHOOL.

A LARGE Class will be discharged at the end of May, whose places may be filled by others, July 11th, when the Fall Session will begin. Boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and prepared to begin Latin Grammar, are much preferred; and it is earnestly requested that application be made for none but *good* boys.

P. O. Clover Garden, Orange co., N. C. } 66-6w
May 1, 1849. }

The Subscriber has just commenced a School in his own immediate vicinity in Moore county, ten miles north of Carthage on the Salem road, on the following terms, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $2 50 per Quarter; English Grammar, Punctuation, Perspicuity, Geography, (with the use of a globe,) Natural Philosophy and Algebra, $3 50. The scholastic year to embrace ten months. He will board students at five dollars per month, without any extra charge. His best efforts will be employed for the Physical, Intellectual and Moral training of those entrusted to his care. We have very good water, and a healthy situation. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Gold Region P. O., Moore county, N. C.

MARK RUSSELL.
May 7, 1849. 66-2w

Female Classical Institute,

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 25th June. It is desirable that students be present on that day.

For further information, address

BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., May 1849. 66-1m

TO RENT OR SELL,

At Floral College.

A LOT with improvements sufficient to accommodate some ten or twelve persons.—Terms liberal, and made known by application to

J. C. SUTHERLAND.
April 26, 1849. 66-3w

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

REQUESTS the attention of Physicians and the Public, to his Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.

Which has been increased by purchases recently made. From an extensive acquaintance with the New York and other markets for many years, and a long practical experience in the *Apothecary* business, he feels assured that he can furnish Medicines, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations of as good quality as can be obtained in Europe or America. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Opium,	Castor Oil,
Cream Tartar,	Arrowroot,
Gum Myrrh,	Alcohol,
Calomel,	Iodine,
Ipecac,	Sulph. Quinine,
Rhubarb,	Castile Soap,
Tartar Emetic,	Carb. Ammon.,
Gum Aloes,	Epsom Salts,
Cod Liver Oil,	Magnesia,
Cantharides,	Aqua Ammon.,
Dovers Powder,	Spts. Nitre,
Carb. Iron,	Asafœtida,
Uva Ursi,	Pill Boxes,
Tinctures, all kinds,	Vials, assorted,
Extracts,	Seidlitz Powders,
Syrups,	Sulph. Ether,
Ergot,	Essential Oils, &c. &c.

With an assortment of *Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,* Brushes, &c.; all of which are offered on as good terms as can be afforded in the State.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared with accuracy and despatch.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1849. 66tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kulmer's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS large and spacious Establishment will be opened on Thursday the 3d inst. for the reception of boarders and visiters.

Attentive agents and servants in every department always in attendance, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may call.

The Furniture as well as the House is entirely new, and no pains will be spared by the Proprietress to make her guests comfortable and easy.

ANN BROWN.
May 1, 1849. 65-3w

A SCHOOL WANTING.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to teach the Classics and the higher branches of Mathematics, wishes to take a School. Address M. B., box 64, Fayetteville Post Office.
May 1. 65tf

NOTICE.

THE 33d Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1849, that day being the 23d day of the month.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
April 25, 1849. 65tm

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

CALL AND SETTLE.

INTENDING to change my present business, all those indebted to me either by note or account, are requested to call and settle before the 1st of June, as longer indulgence will not be given.

L. McKELLAR.
April 30, 1849. 65-3w

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man DICK, aged about 50 years, dark color, light built, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; has a small lump and scar on his forehead The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL SUTHERLAND.
Stewartsville P. O., Richmond county, } 65-4tp
April 24, 1849. }

INDEX,

BY IMPORTED LUZBOROUGH.

This thorough-bred Stallion will make three Stands in the upper part of this county, and one near this place, this Spring. For particulars of stock and prices, I refer all to large bills, and to the Turf Register, vol. vii, p. 43.

DAN'L CAMERON,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1849. 65-3t

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Furman & Davis, *vs.* Killby Bass.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's Real Estate and sundry articles of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Killby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1849.

Jesse Summerlin, Adm'r of Smithy Goodson, *vs.* Elisha Pipkin, Adam Williams and wife Ava, and Sally Holmes.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sally Holmes, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Sally to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for said county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July 1849, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, and 73d year of American Independence, A. D. 1849.

J. H JERMAN, Clk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

25 *NEGROES for Sale.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, at April Term 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court House in Kenansville, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE SLAVES, among them some young men, women and girls. Terms, six months' credit—notes with approves securities.

JAMES DICKSON, Adm'r.
Duplin county, April 18, 1849. 64ts

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 41-tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of October last, my negro man SAMSON, aged about 35 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion,—supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Clark's Mills, Moore county, N. C., or $15 for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

Address the undersigned at Clark's Mills.

D McKENZIE.
April 16, 1849. 64-5t

North Carolina, } In Equity.
ROBESON COUNTY. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Martha Jones *vs.* Heirs at Law of Matthew Jones.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Silas Jones, one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Silas Jones to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the town of Lumberton in said county, on the 4th Monday of May 1849, to shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shad'h Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1849.

SHAD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 64-6w

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

LANDS & SLAVES

FOR SALE.

ON the 16th day of May next, we shall offer for sale, at the residence of Benjamin F. Atkins, in this county, a number of young and valuable SLAVES. Also, about 18,000 acres of LAND, in various parts of Cumberland, one tract of which, consisting of 400 acres, has a valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in full order, recently constructed.

The Land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

Also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Cattle, Stock, Horses, and farming implements and interests.

The sale will be positive and without reserve; and Benjamin F. Atkins intending to remove, respectfully solicits all persons having claims against him to attend the said Sale.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS.
JOHN LEWIS ATKINS.
Cumberland, April 9, 1849. 63ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Elizabeth Bogle et al., *vs.* Harriet Strong, Executor of Elizabeth Auld, et al.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Auld, one of the Legatees of Elizabeth Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Michael Auld to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini, 1849.

69] J. McLAURIN.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Grand Lotteries,

FOR MAY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$60,000.

$30,000!!! $20,000!!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class E, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 26, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

More Prizes than Blanks!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,023, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 600, &c. &c.

ONE NUMBER PRIZES.

1st, 2d, or 3d Drawn No.		$25
4th, 5th, or 6th	do.	20
7th, 8th, or 9th	do.	15
Any other Drawn No.		12

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$230	00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	115 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	57 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	28 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
64-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
正生珠

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

New Spring and Summer

MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY,** to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1845.

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DR. MARTIN'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M.D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The wisdom and importance of the following suggestions, adopted by the National Medical Conventions of 1846–'7, have struck us so forcibly that we transfer them to our columns:

Of the Duties of Physicians to their Patients and of the Obligations of Patients to their Physicians.

ART. I.—*Duties of Physicians to their Patients.*

1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect.—Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impression of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of the patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional service; none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease, to meet promptly every chance which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease; but he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs, and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary.—This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy; for the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick, that by such cordials to the drooping spirit he may soothe the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirit.

5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality that moral duty which is independent of and far superior to all pecuniary considerations.

6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of Patients to Physicians.*

1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom are enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

2. The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist, and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should also confide himself and family, as much as possible, to the care of one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess the knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser. He should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a baneful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events on matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude the details of his business, nor the history of his family concerns.

6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise.—As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence but too often is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever that may be recommended to them by the self-constructed doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him; and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by the physician; for these are of such a character that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

Another Discovery.—A learned Belgian, M. Mainple, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life a blister always is formed, even in the absence of all sensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

"What are you doing there, Jane?" "Why, pa, I'm going to die my doll's pinafore red." "But what have you to dye it with?" "Beer, pa." "Beer! who on earth told you that beer would dye red?" "Why, ma said yesterday that it was beer that made your nose so red, and I thought that I"—"Here, Susan, take this child to bed."

The Liverpool steam packet *Europa* sailed from New York on Wednesday. Hon. Edward A. Hannegan and his Private Secretary went out in her.

"Who struck Billy Patterson?"—A western paper announces the death of *Wm. Patterson.*—Poor Billy! we now know who it was that struck him—Death—he that strikes every one, sooner or later.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

MESSRS. BRUNER & JAMES: My attention has been arrested by the very extraordinary route for the Fayetteville and Salisbury Plank Road as indicated by the resolutions of a *portion* of the Stockholders at their late meeting in the former town. Those resolutions propose to run the road from Fayetteville to Watson's Bridge, thence to Franklinsville, thence to Asheborough, and thence *"through Davidson,"* to Salisbury.

Through what part of Davidson, is not definitely expressed, but those who know the face of the country, must be satisfied that when the road is once at Asheborough, it must run to Lexington, by way of New Market, Fair Grove, &c., in order to extricate itself from the succession of hills adjacent to the Caraway Mountains. It is well known to such persons, that the only practicable route for such a road from Asheboro', to Salisbury, *is* by way of Lexington.

This being the case, the respective distances between the noted points on the road, will be nearly as follows:

From Fayetteville to Watson's Bridge,	45	miles.
" Watson's Bridge to Franklinsville,	35	"
" Franklinsville to Asheborough,	7	"
" Asheborough to Fair Grove,	24	"
" Fair Grove to Lexington,	12	"
" Lexington to Salisbury,	17	"
Entire distance	140	

It is true, the above route has not been surveyed, and the distances may vary a little from this statement, but they will not probably be found materially shorter.

The distance between Salisbury and Fayetteville, as travelled by every man who understands his own interests, is 115 miles.

The route indicated, will therefore, be 25 miles longer than the direct, and in all respects the most practicable one. The cost of the road being estimated at $2000 per mile, will give a cost of $50,000 to the selected route, over and above the cost of the direct one, in consequence of this increased length of the road. This is only $30,000 less than the individual subscription, and within itself a sum by no means small, when compared with the whole amount of capital stock, and the limited means of raising money for the contemplated work.

But this is by no means the worst feature of this proposed route.

The State has granted money and a charter, to a Company to improve the navigation of Deep River, from Hancock's Mills, to Fayetteville. Now, as I am informed, those mills are situated on Deep River above Watson's Bridge,—and at all events, only a few miles from that Bridge. The Bridge then is substantially at the head of this proposed navigation. Between that point and Fayetteville,—about 45 miles, there will be two improvements, each aided by the State, and each impairing the usefulness of the other. For 45 miles, these two works will run between the same points, and virtually parallel with each other; presenting the same spectacle that is held out by our two rail roads, so much to the regret of every person, and injury of the works themselves.

But look at the other end of this route, and behold a still more melancholy spectacle;—the Plank Road and Central Rail Road, running with each other for seventeen miles from Lexington to Salisbury. I have before said, that if this road runs to Asheborough, it must go to Lexington, by way of avoiding the Caraway Mountains, and it is useless to argue this point to men who know the country. Again we see two improvements, in both of which the State is a large share-holder, running from the same point, to a common point for 17 miles, side by side. Add to this the distance at the other end of the road, and we have 62 miles of the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, more than half of the direct distance, parallel with other important State works. And this unfortunate result is brought about by going 25 miles out of the way, and making an increased cost of $50,000, or just one fourth of the entire capital stock of the Company.

It seems that the citizens of Fayetteville, are disposed to enter into competition with the Deep River and Central Road Works. If they proposed effecting this, exclusively by private means of their own, no one else would have a right to complain, but it must be kept in mind, if there is competition, it must be between the State's own works, and whatever injury ensues, must fall upon the State.

We hope that the Board of Internal Improvements, will see that there is no competition between the several great enterprises projected by the last Legislature; and that they are all constructed, so as to secure the interest of the Public Treasury, and extend the benefits of those Works to the greatest number practicable, of the State. This should be done, because in all these works, the State owns a majority of the stock, and should control the direction of the works themselves.

The people, and especially the tax-payers, have a right to expect this to be done; and I doubt not, that the Board of Internal Improvements will not disappoint these reasonable expectations.

In addition to all this, do the citizens of Fayetteville look for produce to pass over their circuitous road rather than seek a more convenient outlet? I would suggest to that people a competition worthy of their energies and enterprise.

A Rail Road will soon be completed to Charlotte, making a continuous line to Charleston. This road will swallow up all the products between the Yadkin and Catawba, if not diverted. The same road will furnish carriage for merchandize for the same section of country, if no greater facilities are offered. A plank road, properly constructed, directly from Fayetteville to Salisbury, would compete successfully with the road to Charleston for the carrying business of the above named section of the country. By that road, we could reach the sea-port cheaper, and transport our merchandize upon better terms. It is not for a moment expected that the winding road by Franklinsville, &c., can ever offer such a successful competition to the Southern road? If so, it is a vain expectation. Our *Dutch* wagoner is fully competent to the task, of counting the notches on the mile posts between Salisbury and Fayetteville, and when he finds he will have to pass by 140 of these on the new road,—*the improved Road*,—instead of 115 as heretofore by the old fashioned road, he will turn his team and drive 40 miles to Charlotte. Such a man can never understand what kind of *improvement* it is, that makes a road nearly a fourth longer than it was before. Of such men, our community is composed, and the people of Fayetteville must excuse their ignorance, if they are unable to convince them, *"that the farthest way round is the nearest way through."*

The last Legislature was liberal towards the Town of Fayetteville. The State took a larger proportion of the stock of the plank road,—the work asked for by that Town—than in any other improvement. She has a right to expect, that her bounty will be so used, as not to conflict with her other important interests.

But how are the Fayetteville people disposed to reward this liberality of the State? —by sapping her other interests, and drawing the vitality from other cherished enterprises.

This is in bad faith to the State, and contrary to the purpose and design of the Legislature in granting the charter and appropriation to the plank road from Fayetteville to Sailsbury. A charter was granted for one purpose and it is now sought to be used for another. This course of conduct will disgust the public with such enterprises, and injure the cause of Internal Improvement. I again repeat, that I hope the Internal Improvement Board will not suffer so manifest a perversion of the Acts of the Legislature, but will cause justice to be done to the State in this matter. ROWAN.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear held their annual meeting at the Banking House in this town on Monday. The State's stock was represented by Dr. F. J. Hill. No business was done except that which came up in the ordinary course. Dr. Thomas H. Wright was re-elected President, and A. J. DeRosset, Thomas H. Wright, John D. Jones, Edward B. Dudley, Samuel Black, John Wooster, P. K. Dickinson, F. J. Hill, John Walker, Wm. C. Bettencourt, and Wm. A. Wright, Directors for the ensuing year.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Fayetteville Presbytery.—This body met at the Presbyterian Church in this town on Wednesday last, and continued together for five days. We have been furnished by a friend, at our request, with the subjoined account of its proceedings.

The Moderator not being present, Presbytery was opened with a sermon by Rev. Colin McIver, from James IV, 17, "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good and doeth *it* not, to him it is sin." There were in attendance during the sessions, 15 ordained ministers, 11 elders, 2 licentiates, and two candidates. Rev. Adam Gilchrist was elected Moderator, and Rev. Neill McKay, Clerk. The delegates chosen to represent the Presbytery at the next General Assembly, which is to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 17th instant, are Rev. Messrs. J. O. Stedman and Adam Gilchrist, and General James Owen and James Kerr, as *Principals*; and Rev. Messrs. Evander McNair and Malcom Conelly, and Henry Elliott and James Martine, as Alternates. The principal items of business acted on, were, a communication from Rev. Dr. Colton in reference to the condition and prospects of Cumberland Academy, of which he is Principal; the examination in part of Messrs. Sprunt and Dr. Herring as candidates for the ministry; and the ordination of Mr. James McNeill as an Evangelist. The Cumberland Academy was recommended to the patronage of the Churches, and Rev. Evander McNair was appointed Agent, to solicit donations in its behalf. The examinations of Messrs. Sprunt and Herring were fully sustained. The ordination of Mr. McNeill took place on Saturday evening, in the presence of a very large and interested audience. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. J. O. Stedman, from II Corinthians, II, 15, 16; after which the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, who presided, proposed the constitutional questions, made the ordaining prayer, and then delivered a *charge* to the young minister suited to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The meeting of Presbytery was altogether a harmonious and pleasant one. There was preaching twice every day, which was attended by large and interested audiences. Many persons from the surrounding country were present. On Sabbath, the Methodist and Baptist Churches were supplied by ministers of the Presbytery. The next meeting of Presbytery will be held at Bethcar Church, in Bladen county, on the 11th of October.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

There is a case of severe illness in town, about the name and nature of which there is great diversity of opinion, among physicians and others who have seen it. Some, with little hesitation, pronounce it Small Pox; others express a contrary opinion. Where intelligent medical authorities differ, it does not become those less informed to decide; but we deem it our duty to state the fact that such doubtful case of sickness exists, in order that such precautions may be observed as prudence would dictate. If it be Small Pox, the mystery is, how it was communicated.

In other respects the people of the town are remarkably healthy.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

P. S. The disease is ascertained not to be small pox.

Will. S. Blount has been appointed Post Master in this place, *vice* B. M. Selby.
Washington N. C. Whig.

Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road.—We understand (says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Journal*) that the contracts for the graduation of the Road from the Catawba river to Charlotte, have been taken at the estimate of the Engineer. They are to be completed by the 1st of January, 1851.

Found Drowned.—On Friday afternoon, the body of a man was found in the Cape Fear, near the old Ferry, which, on examination, by persons acquainted with him, was recognized to be Mr. Mark Bundy, of Johnston county. He was drowned from a raft on Sunday, and was buried on Friday by Jonathan Evans, Esq., near the place where he was discovered.
North Carolinian.

A World on Fire.—Lieut. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, says, in a late address:

"It may be that there is now, at this very time, in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well known star in the southern hemisphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from a star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of the first."

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

A friend has sent us a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of this popular and growing Institution for the Collegiate year 1848–9. It presents an array of one hundred and eight students, as follows: Resident Graduates, 2; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 24; Academical Students, 52. The Presidency of the College, which is now vacant, will be filled at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees; the duties of this Chair are at present discharged by the Senior Professor. The other members of the Faculty are: John B. White, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; Wm. H. Owen, A. M., Professor of Greek, Latin and French Languages; Rev. Wm. T. Brooks, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Languages, and Teacher in the Academical Department; Willie P. Mangum, Jr., A. B., Tutor in Ancient Languages; and Jonathan Merriam, A. B., Tutor in Mathematics. The character of these gentlemen is an ample guaranty for the faithful instruction and healthful moral culture of those committed to their charge.

The course of Instruction of Wake Forest is well arranged; and the accommodations for students are amply commodious and cheap. Commencement—the second Thursday in June: Beginning of the ensuing Session—the fourth Monday in July.—*N. C. Argus.*

Murder.—Last night, just about dark, as May Buchannan, Esq., was on his way home from Wadesborough, and within about a quarter of a mile of his own house, he was attacked, and beat to death with a stake; the road having previously been stopped with a pile of brush, for the purpose of impeding his horse.

His family heard a cry, and immediately after his horse ran home, with a part of his sulky, the remainder having been lodged against a tree. His family and overseer ran to the spot and found him just alive; but it is thought he never breathed. Beside him, and partly covered with blood, they found a stake, about eight feet long, such as are used in running fences. No traces could be found of the villain or villains who perpetrated the awful deed.

The deceased was an old and excellent citizen, and his death is involved in mystery, as it was not thought he had an enemy living.—*N. C. Argus.*

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.

A most nefarious attempt was made at New York on Friday last to destroy the lives of Mr. Thomas Warner and his family, by means of what is called "an infernal machine." The Journal of Commerce thus tells the story:

"On Thursday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, during Mr. Warner's absence from the city, a box was left at the door of his house, No. 18 City Hall Place, having on it written in a bold, business-like hand, though evidently disguised, 'Thomas Warner, Esq., 18 City Hall Place, confidential.' The person that left it was evidently disguised, and his face appeared to have been blacked. Mr. W. did not return until yesterday, and when he went home was told of the box having been left there, and it formed the subject of conversation at dinner, and while engaged eating their dinner the box was brought down into the basement, and Mr. Warner found that it was wrapped up in a copy of the Herald of March 26, 1849. Mr. Warner had previously given directions to his son to open the box and see what it contained, but his suspicions being excited he proceeded very carefully to open the box himself, and slowly drew the sliding lid from the box about half way, when he saw a blue and yellowish flame arise from it, and with the utmost presence of mind he quickly called to his wife and son to leave the room, and then ran out himself. Immediately afterwards an explosion took place which shook the whole building and the report was heard a long distance from the house. Mr. W. then returned to the room to ascertain the extent of the damage, when he found that it had partly blown down the partition wall, shattered one of the doors into pieces and partly broken another door. The lower sashes of both windows were entirely blown out and the glass broken into small fragments, and the crockery on the table broken into pieces. One of the pictures hanging up in the room appears to have been perforated by two balls. The fragments of the box, which were strewed all around the room, were then picked up, and it was ascertained that the box was made of mahogany, about half an inch thick, with a sliding cover. On the inside of the cover was found a surface of sand fastened on glue, two large bundles of locofoco matches were found in the room and the remnants of a tin powder canister that would hold a pound weight of powder. From all which it would appear that the powder had been placed in the box, with some fuse made of cotton placed in the mouth of the canister, and the matches were so placed as to cause the lid to rub against them as it was drawn off, and thus ignite them, and the fuse being so near the matches would naturally cause a speedy explosion. The rascal, when he left the box, said to the servant girl in a disguised voice, 'Hand this to Massa Warner. This is the first time that such an occurrence has taken place in this city, and we look upon it as the most diabolical outrage that could be perpetrated, and it behooves citizens in future to look well at any thing that is left at their house by suspicious persons.—The authorities should offer an ample reward in addition to the $500 offered by Mr. Warner, for the detection and conviction of the scoundrel."

By Telegraph for the Charleston Mercury.
NEW YORK, May 8, 2 p. m.

There was a tremendous row at the Astor Place Opera House last evening, where Mr. Macready commenced his farewell engagement in the character of Macbeth. He was pelted with volleys of rotton eggs and sticks and chairs were hurled at him, and amidst the most violent execrations and shouts of "Down with the English Bull," he precipitately left the stage.—The ladies were dreadfully frightened, and hurried from the theatre. Macready also left as soon as possible in a close carriage. Forest played at the Broadway Theatre, and the Courier and Enquirer of this morning attributes the outrage upon Macready to Forest's instigation.

A venerable man says:—"Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that the thieves throw stones."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MARSHALS.

Henry F. Talmadge, to be Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in the place of Eli Moore, removed.

Frederick G. Smith, Western District of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

Goshom A. Jones, Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robertson, removed.

William Paine, of Maine, in the place of Rufus McIntyre, removed.

Stephen B. Shelladay, of Iowa, in place of Gideon S. Bailey, resigned.

Benjamin Bond, of Illinois, in place of Stinson H. Anderson, removed.

Anthony E. Roberts, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of George M. Keim, removed.

John S. Myrick, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, in the place of Robert Myers, resigned.

ATTORNEYS.

Octavius N. Ogden, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

Samson Mason, for the District of Ohio, in the place of Thomas W. Bartley, removed.

Absalom Fowler, for the District of Arkansas, in the place of Samuel H. Hempstead, removed.

John W. Ashmead to be Attorney of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thomas M. Pettit, removed.

Thomas Ewbank, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents, in the place of Edmund Burke, removed.

Wm. D. Lewis, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

O. Ellmaker, Naval Officer for the Port of Philadelphia.

Wm. J. P. White, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, 10 P. M.

This morning a delegation from the American Bible Society to the Washington City Society called upon the President of the United States, and an interview took place of an exceedingly interesting character. The delegation, consisting of the Rev. S. I. Prime, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. W. P. Strickland of Ohio, were introduced by Mr. Penrose and Mr. Miller of the Treasury Department, and were received by the President in his Cabinet chamber with great cordiality and kindness.

Mr. Prime remarked to him that the friends of the Bible had been exceedingly grateful to know that he held the word of God in high esteem, that he had publicly expressed his reverence for its truths, and they cherished the hope that the Government of this country would always be administered consistently with its principles.

Gen. Taylor replied: The Bible is the best of books, and I wish it were in the hands of every one. It is indispensable to the safety and permanence of our institutions; a free government cannot exist without religion and morals; and there cannot be morals without religion, nor religion without a Bible. Especially should the Bible be placed in the hands of the young. It is the best school book in the world. I can remember what I learned when a child, far better than what I read now, and I would that all of our people were brought up under the influence of that holy book. You are engaged in a good cause, and I wish you great success.

After free and very pleasant conversation with the President on general topics, the delegation withdrew.

Arkansas.—John S. Roane's official majority for Governor, over his Whig competitor, is 163. Roane entered upon the duties of his office on the 19th.

The *Washington Union* is a funny paper. It has two staple topics, about these days, in the daily elaboration of which alone it seems to find comfort and occupation. One of these is the enormity of President Taylor's Administration in turning Democrats out of office and putting in Whigs; the other, the certain ruin that is rapidly advancing to crush President Taylor's Administration, through the displeasure of the Whig party because it does not turn out Democrats fast enough. The Union will thus have it that the President is sitting *between* two stools, and must incontinently come to the ground.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Saratoga Republican devotes about four of its columns to notices of the various hotels of that village, and of the pending improvements in some of them, with a view to the more ample accommodation of the fashionable guests who congregate at the springs during the summer months. The Republican enumerates nearly thirty of these establishments, and sets forth their various claims to the public favor with considerable minuteness. We glean the following particulars relative to two of the principal houses, from the article of our contemporary:

At the United States Hotel the proprietors are now in the process of constructing a building 144 feet long and 44 feet wide, on Davidson street, west of the present north wing. When these improvements are completed the entire length of the house on this street will be about 500 feet. The first floor will contain the bar room and seven dining rooms, capable of seating from twenty-five to seventy each, and in which it is the intention to furnish meals at any hour required. The second story is devoted to the assembly and reception rooms. The former is to be 102 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet high in the clear, lighted and aired by 21 windows, 18 feet high, and reaching to the floor. On each side of this is a piazza the whole length, with a deck roof on a level with the floor of the room. The third story will be divided into sleeping rooms. The house will open on the first of June.

Union Hall will, for the coming season, be under the direction of Mrs. Washington Putnam, widow of one of the former proprietors, and Mr. Henry H. Hathorn. Since last year the main building has been extended 40 feet on Broadway, adding to its former extensive accommodations a new parlor, 40 by 36 feet and 15 feet high, making in all a parlor 90 feet long and 36 feet wide, and a number of new and pleasant lodging rooms. The private family cottages have been removed to a more retired and shaded position within the garden, where they now command a view from the front of the whole grounds and that portion of Broadway in the vicinity of Congress spring. The whole building has been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and repainted. The house will be opened on the 22d of the present month.

If you desire to be happy when you are old, be temperate while you are young.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Good News for Wives.—The correspondent who keeps the St. Louis Republican "posted" in regard to the movements of the Emigrants for California, now congregated on the frontiers of Missouri, thus writes from Independence under date of the 20th ultimo:

"Among the number of men emigrating are many men of families. I have had occasion to converse with many of them, and can assure the wives and families of at least one-fourth that they will again return to enjoy the happiness thereby afforded previous to visiting California. Many have positively determined on such a course; others are wavering, endeavoring to dispose of their outfits. After getting this far on their journey, they find out that at home they have a responsibility; some a wife and 'three interesting children,' and ranging from that number of responsibilities to 'nine;' they discover that, while it is their duty to endeavor by all honorable exertions to provide for and accumulate 'something' to start these 'dear ones' in life, they are reckless in the discharge of that duty and hazarding much when they run the risks and uncertainties pertaining to a trip to California in order to accomplish such an end. Hence they deem it 'sensible' to return."

The same writer states that dissensions have sprung up in many companies ready to move, resulting in one or two instances in a complete dissolution.

BOSTON, May 7th.

Arrival of Gold.—A vessel has arrived at this port from Valparaiso making the run in sixty days. She has on board two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold, from California.

A writer from California thus describes a young lady in that country: "She rides wild horses, throws the lasso adroitly, and never misses her aim with the rifle. She carries a hunting knife in her girdle, and understands the anatomy of either stag or buffalo; knows nothing about corsets, furbelows, capes, or flounces, never wears bonnets, and speaks no English."

Who Sailed the Sea?—The following scene is reported to have occurred on board a steamer carrying detachments of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers to the late war:

One tall volunteer from the pine land of Alabama was unhappy for the want of employment. He sauntered along "for something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it "take a good wash." He was a tall, lank fellow, with a shocky head of dry, grassy hair, hanging down to his shoulders. With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself "that he had an acre of barrack mud on him."

It must be observed that all this while the vessel was blowing further out into the sea; and by this time the Mississippi water in the wash-room had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his head; the turpentine of the soap and the saline of the water soon formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair elevated it upright on the Alabamian's head, stiff as the quill of a porcupine. "That's another trick played upon me," said the unwashed, in a rage, his hair still growing fiercer. At this moment the water dripped his face, and he commenced spitting, as if nauseated to the last degree. Coolly and determinedly, he went to his belt, took a "bowie" some fifteen inches long, and delivered himself thus: "Some of them thar Louisianians has played tricks enuff on me. Now, if any one dare, let him fetch me the one that put salt in this ere water!"

A Word to Planters.—An intelligent Planter (says the Columbus *Democrat*,) desires us to call the attention of the Farmers of the country to the fact which he has discovered in relation to the present condition of the growing corn. On examination of the stalks which appear to have defied the late severe frost and to be putting forth blades, luxuriantly, he found a black mould or blight in the centre and running down to the root. This he supposes to be the flower of the plant, or fructifying principle from which the tassel of the corn shoots. The absence of this, or its imperfect state, will not retard the growth of the stalk, but will effectually prevent the same bearing "corn in the ear." It will yield a *fodder* but not a *grain* product! It is well, then, for the planter to observe this result of the late frost and provide against a failure of harvest, by a general replanting of a corn crop.

A Family Union.—The Lewisburg (Va.) Chronicle says:—Four brothers and two sisters, all descendants of the same parents, have been married to four sisters and two brothers, all the descendants of one father and mother, all of Kanawha Co., Va.

The lake country of Ohio is not only constructing railroads, but plank roads.

Epitaphs.—In Brighton churchyard, England, there is (or was) the following laconic epitaph, a perfect model for penny-a-liners:

Here I lays
Killed by a chaise.

The author must have had a hand in the famous Dundee epitaph, written to immortalize Provost Johnson. The town Council in Dundee, Scotland, so greatly revered the memory of the Provost, that they offered a premium for the best poem for the tomb stone. Two were sent in. The first that was opened ran thus:

Here lies John Johnson, Provost of Dundee;
Here lies him, here lies he.

It was thought impossible to improve upon this; but the second was opened and the Town Clerk read:

Here lies John Johnson, Provost of Dundee;
Hallelujia, Hallelujee!

It is not necessary to say that this performance was declared the "prize essay," and was engraved on the Provost's stone. If any of our readers should cross the water, and make a tour in Scotland next summer, they can call at Dundee, and verify the fact.—*Boston Bee.*

Never take the part of a railer; you would make an enemy of his victim.

FOREIGN.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question, Lord Lansdowne said that the British Government, though aware of the intended French intervention in Rome for the restoration of the Pope, had taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though he acknowledged that they did not disapprove it.

France.—In the French National Assembly, the President of the Council of Ministers made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. He stated, in substance, that the *contrecoup* of the victories gained by the Austrians over the Piedmontese would be felt throughout the whole of Central Italy; that a crisis appeared to be imminent in the Roman State; and that France would not remain indifferent to such a state of things. He added, the protection of natives of France resident in Italy, the necessity of maintaining the legitimate influence which France long possessed in Italy, and the desire which the French Government felt to contribute towards obtaining for the Roman people a good government, based upon liberal institutions, rendered it a duty to the Cabinet to make use of the liberty which the Assembly had granted to it, by its act of the 20th March, to occupy temporarily that territory of the Peninsula. The Minister added that it was impossible for him to enter further into details.

In finishing his speech, M. Odilon Barrot read a project of a law granting a credit to the Government of 1,200,000 francs to the additional expenses required for the support of a war-footing, during three months, of the troops forming the expedition. At the request of the Minister, the Assembly immediately met in its bureaus to appoint a committee to make a report on the urgency of the project of the law in question. The communication of the councils was listened to by the Assembly with profound silence. M. Jules Favre presented the report of the committee, which was unanimous, on the urgency demanded by the Government. A debate ensued on the project of the law proposed by M. Odilon Barrot. The first clause granting 1,200,000 francs, to enable the Government to meet the expenses of putting the expedition to Civita Vecchia on a war-footing, was passed by a majority of 395 to 283—making in favor of the Government 112. The second clause was passed without a division. On the *ensemble* of the bill, the division of the bill was 393; against it 106—making a majority of 287. But on this occasion, the Mountain having abstained from voting, the total number of votes was only 499, which is one less than the number required by the regulations. A second vote was taken on the question on Tuesday, when the measure was carried by a majority of 338 to 131.

It appears from the accounts from Paris that the Government had determined to send an army of 14,000 men to Rome to assist the Pope, Gen. L'Oudinot to command. The President of the Council says that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal Government to the Roman people.

The Cholera is largely on the increase in Paris, and many persons of opulence have become its victims. Up to the 19th there had been 1,762 cases, of which 1,022 had proved fatal.

Italy.—Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany there has been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently Dictator is now the prisoner. The landing of the French at Civita Vecchia will doubtless put an end to the Roman republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope. Venice is besieged by the Austrians, by sea and land, and must surrender. In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday between the Neapolitans and the Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Catanians.—Great numbers of them were killed, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resistance. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success. Information has been received by the Oberon steamer that, on its leaving Catania on Saturday evening, the city was in flames in three places. The most beautiful edifices were a heap of ruins, and the renowned Library and Museum of Natural History entirely destroyed. The latest accounts from Florence leave no reason to doubt but that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has returned to his capital. It is reported that the revolutionary government of Leghorn has been overturned by the people themselves—as that of Florence has been before it.

Mr. J. L. Badger, lately employed in the editorial department of the Charlotte Journal, designs establishing a large paper in Charlotte, to advocate the principles of the Whig party, to forward the claims of Western men, and elevate Western Carolina—in all which, we wish him "good luck."

Easily Satisfied.—A gentleman with a smiling countenance was seen coming down the steps leading to the rooms of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Home Department lately. "You seem pleased," remarked a friend. "And well I may," was the response, "for I have procured without trouble that for which I went up." "Ah, well, then there's some chance for me," and the eye brightened. "A pretty good salary, eh?" was the serious inquiry. "No, sir," said the other, "I am not an office-seeker. I merely went into the messenger's room for—*a drink of water.*"

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 3.—Brig Watson from New York; Schr. Sultana from Searsport, Me. 4.—Schrs. Alaric, Ira Brewster, and David Hale, from New York, Avon from Providence, R. I. 5.—Brig Lucy Atwood from Boston; Br. Schr. Rover from Harbor Island; Schrs. Rosannah Rose from Charleston, Martha B from Shallotte. 7.—Schrs. James Henry from Savannah, Edward from Boston. 8.—Schrs Leesburg from Philadelphia, Olive from New York, B. Hunting from Boston. 9.—Schr. E. S. Powell from New York. 10.—Brig Porto Rico from Belfast, Me.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We have concluded to copy from the Salisbury Watchman an article on this subject, notwithstanding the insolent tone with which one who does not even pretend that he felt sufficient interest in the work to become a stockholder, attempts to lecture the people of Fayetteville. We copy it for the sake of what the writer asserts to be facts, in regard to distance, &c., and which, if facts, ought to be weighed by the stockholders. We believe that the writer has magnified the distances from this place; and we are very confident that he is utterly at fault in saying that the direct route is in all respects the most practicable one. The direct route, we think, passes over the Uwharie hills, through which it is idle to attempt to make either a rail road or a plank road, at any reasonable cost.

The writer thinks that the people of Fayetteville are disposed to enter into competition with the Deep River and Central Rail Road Works. Perhaps it never occurred to him, that the Plank Road scheme was agitated here, *before* either of these works was spoken of. We submit, therefore, that if there be any fault of competition, it is on the part of the Deep River and Central schemes. But we are not disposed to encourage any rivalry between them. If the stockholders in the Plank Road Company think the Watson's Bridge Route the best one to promote their interests, they will no doubt adopt it. If not, not.—We trust that "Rowan" will not imagine that "wisdom will die with him," but will give the numerous stockholders in the Plank Road Company credit for sufficient intelligence and sagacity to see their own and the interests of the State; and for sufficient prudence to follow those interests when discovered.

The attempt of the writer to array the Stockholders and the Board of Internal Improvements in a hostile attitude towards each other, leads us to suspect that "Rowan" is an enemy to the Plank Road, and that his object is to obstruct its completion. If that be the case, if he be, as would seem, actuated by some such motive, it is to be hoped that he will fail of his purpose. We trust that no difficulty will occur between the State and the individual Stockholders; that all parties, having the interest of the State at heart, will be governed by proper feelings.

At the close of his article, Rowan makes several assertions which are simply *untrue*. We allude to the charge of bad faith to the State, and that the charter is sought to be used for a purpose different from that for which it was granted; and to the statement that the State takes a larger proportion of stock in the plank road than in any other improvement. We repeat that these assertions are untrue, and the two first are gross calumnies.

With these remarks we submit the article to the public.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We would respectfully present to the consideration of the three Whig Candidates for Congress in the Anson District, in this State, the conduct of the Hon. Washington Barrow, of Tenn., who, though a member of the late Congress, and a faithful and able one too, and thus entitled by courtesy to peculiar consideration as a candidate for re-election, has patriotically withdrawn from the canvass because he saw that a plurality of candidates would bring defeat, in a strong Whig District. The following is Gen. Barrow's letter:—

THE CARD OF GEN. BARROW.

There appears to be little or no prospect of adopting any plan by which the Whigs may have but one candidate for Congress in this district. I believe that dissensions and divisions would inevitably arise in our ranks from the contest, even for a month, of the present state of things, and most probably result in the election of a Democrat from one of the truest Whig districts in the Union. I have determined, therefore, to withdraw from the canvass.

Identified with the Whig party in feeling and principle, and desiring most ardently the success of the noble and honest old Chief whom we believed so faithfully to elect to the Presidency, I retire without regret, and with the proud consciousness that I have endeavored to discharge my duties in Congress to the best of my ability, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, to the satisfaction of the Whigs of the district.

WASHINGTON BARROW.

Nashville, April 26, 1849.

That is conduct worthy of all praise, conduct which will still more endear Gen. Barrow to the Whigs of Tennessee and of the Union. We respectfully urge the candidates in the Anson District to do likewise, that they may fare likewise. We do not pretend to say, indeed we know not, who is responsible for the present state of things, but we appeal to the good sense and the patriotism of the candidates to come to some arrangement *among themselves* by which only one Whig shall remain in the field.

We speak as the friend of all of them. We have taken no part, and intend to take no part, for or against any of them—unless they all persist in being candidates, in which case we are against them all, and if we lived in the District would vote against them all, now and forever. We trust, however, that a better, a more patriotic spirit, will possess them; that conciliation will be the order of the day; that their motto will be, "every thing for the cause, nothing for self." As the National Intelligencer says, "Those who have made General Taylor President of the United States ought at least to take care that by no fault of theirs shall he be left, in the ensuing Congress, to the tender mercies of a Locofoco majority in the People's House of Congress."

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.—Since the above was prepared, we have received the Charlotte Journal containing an account of the opening of the campaign at Concord on the 1st inst. All the candidates were present, and all spoke. It gives us sincere pleasure to state, that the three Whig candidates declared themselves ready to abide by the decision of a Convention. Gen. Dockery, who is generally understood as being opposed to the system of Conventions, stated, that his opposition to the District Convention four years ago was owing to the fact that it was composed of only eight persons, and that they had not been sent by a sufficient constituency. He now expressed his willingness to be governed by the decision of a Convention that would give any thing like a fair expression of the wishes of the District.

Mr. Little was willing to abide by the decision of a Convention, and he was willing that one of the three candidates now in the field, or any other person, might be selected.

Mr. Ingram followed, declaring himself willing to submit his claims to the decision of a Convention.

We heartily congratulate our Whig friends of that sound and strong District, on the assurances thus given of a reconciliation of all differences, and a hearty concentration of their forces against the common enemy. Already a Whig meeting has been called in Charlotte, to be held this day, to appoint Delegates to a Convention at Albemarle on the 2d day of June. We trust that all the counties will follow the example, and that the meetings will be so well attended as to secure the respect of all persons, and a hearty concurrence in the result.

P. S.—ONCE MORE.—The Charlotte Journal of Friday last, says it understands that Gen. Dockery comes out, at Union Court, "decidedly against submitting to the action of a Convention." We hope there is some mistake in this.

Awful Riots in New York!

It is with deep regret that we have received the annexed particulars of scenes which disgrace the character of the first city in the Union.

We have not felt sufficient interest in the quarrel between two distinguished actors, Mr. Forrest, an American, and Mr. Macready, an Englishman, to give our readers the particulars. But a brief statement is now rendered necessary.

Some years ago, Forrest was treated with great indignity in London. During Macready's present visit to this country, Forrest has charged him with getting up the excitement, on account of envy.—An angry controversy ensued, which considerably excited the theatre-going people of the large cities. On Monday night of last week, Macready commenced performing in New York, and was hissed and finally pelted off the stage. He abandoned his engagement, and was about to leave the city, when about fifty of the most respectable citizens, at the head of whom was Washington Irving, addressed him a note, appealing to him to appear again on Thursday night. They evidently supposed that the rioters would be content with the doings of Monday night, and were anxious that the reproach of such an indignity to a distinguished stranger should be wiped out. Macready consented. Thereupon an inflammatory hand-bill was posted up over the city, as follows:—

"Working men, shall Americans or English rule in this city? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to express their opinions this night, at the English Aristocratic Opera House! We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men. Workingmen! Freemen! stand by your lawful rights!

"Signed: AMERICAN COMMITTEE."

The result is told below.

For the particulars we are indebted to the Charleston Mercury's Telegraph reports—the mails having been interrupted by the late heavy rains and freshets.

NEW YORK, May 11.

There was a terrible riot last night at the Astor Place Opera House, in which was involved a most melancholy loss of life. It was announced that Mr. Macready would make his second appearance, and to guard against a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of Monday night, a strong body of police officers was stationed in the house, and at the various entrances. The Theatre was filled at an early hour, but among the audience there were only seven ladies. The riot began as soon as the performance with hissings and yellings, and soon after some shavings were set on fire inside of the Theatre, the smoke from which occasioned great alarm, but the fire was promptly extinguished by the officers. The mob then attempted to force an entrance, but were repulsed, and they then assailed the windows with showers of stones, and in a few minutes not a pane of glass remained in them. There was supposed to be at this time in the neighborhood of the theatre not less than thirty thousand persons, and among the most active of the mob, Edw. L. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, was said to be conspicuous. A company of cavalry appeared in front of the theatre, but they were immediately assailed with stones and other missiles, and were compelled to retire. A volunteer company of infantry then came up, who were also assailed with stones, but maintained their ground until a number of other companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Duryea, and some companies of artillery, arrived at the scene of action. The cannon of the artillery were planted in front of the Theatre and were filled with grape, but the mob continued pelting the military with stones, and several of them were badly wounded. The volunteer company of National Guards, which had been called out, attempted to force their way through the crowd to the front of the Theatre, but were resisted, pelted with stones, by which seven or eight were felled to the earth, and Capt. Powell was badly wounded.

The riot act was finally read by Recorder Tallmadge, and the mob ordered to disperse, but their only reply was by yells of defiance and showers of missiles, by which several of the volunteers were badly injured. The civil authorities then called upon the military to disperse the mob at all hazards, when Gen. Sanford gave the order to load with ball cartridges and to fire, and the mob still persevering in their outrageous conduct, four rounds of ball cartridges were discharged, by which ten or fifteen were killed or fell mortally wounded, and twenty or thirty others wounded severely, among whom were several citizens who were mere spectators, and some at a considerable distance from the scene of disturbance, among them one or two women. The military maintained possession of their position all night, and this morning they are throwing up entrenchments around the Theatre, which the rioters attempted several times last night to set fire to. The city is in a state of the highest excitement. There are a great number of rumors afloat, which we forbear to repeat, among them that Macready was killed, but this is not believed. Among the rioters arrested was Ned Buntline, who has been committed.

NEW YORK, 1 p. m.

The mob is again beginning to gather. It is supposed that the destruction of life last night was much greater than was first reported, not less than thirty being killed and at least one hundred wounded. It is anticipated that there will be an attack upon the Mayor's residence to-night, and dreadful results are anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 11, 9 p. m.

It is currently reported that the houses of the Mayor, and of Gen. Sanford, are to be sacked to-night, and additional companies of military have been ordered out for the emergency. Mr. Macready has left the city. It is ascertained that the killed last night, and those who have since died of their wounds, amount to 27.

NEW YORK, 5 p. m.

The Mayor has issued his proclamation, requesting the peaceful and orderly citizens to abstain from all unnecessary excitement, and exhorting them to lend their aid in supporting the laws, which will be maintained by the whole civil and military power. The Fourth Brigade of Volunteers is ordered on duty for to-night, and cannon are planted all around the Theatre. There is a meeting in the Park of those who condemn the course of the City Authorities, but the general opinion is decidedly in their favor. The greatest excitement pervades the community, and much anxiety is felt as night approaches.

POSTSCRIPT.—TUESDAY MORNING.—We are happy to say, that the arrangements of the police and military effectually prevented any outbreak on Friday night; and that things were becoming quiet and orderly.

A list of the killed numbers 21, of the wounded 33, of whom 16 were military. About 50 persons were arrested.

It was rumored that the rioters were organized for another rising at midnight of Saturday. A large body of "Bloods" from Philadelphia were said to have arrived. Macready had arrived in Boston.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, with Liverpool news to the 28th ult. She brings $400,000 in specie.

The Cotton market is steady, and without change. Fair Uplands and Mobiles 4¾. Fair Orleans 4¾. Sales of the week 24,740 bales. Breadstuffs dull; flour declined 6 to 9d. Western Canal is quoted at 23s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Taking into consideration the condition of the affairs of the Continent, the public securities maintain a remarkable firmness. Mercantile operations are dull, and considerable depression exists throughout the manufacturing districts, and especially at Manchester, but notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, after some fluctuations during the week, consols settled very steadily at its close, at 92.

The advices from France are rather dispiriting to our manufacturers, while orders from other parts of the Continent are at a stand. There has been no actual variation in the prices of Cotton since our last, but from the depressing effect of the blockade of the German ports upon the business of Manchester, the very moderate demand for goods and yarns, and the sustained abundance of supply, there is a probability that the market will be seriously affected.

The English Navigation law has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 61.

France.—France still continues to enjoy tranquility. The expedition for the reinstatement of the Pope set sail from Toulon on the 22d, and had arrived at Civita Vecchia, and would immediately proceed to Rome, the Pope meanwhile remaining at Gaeta until the revolt is suppressed.

M. Frappold, the agent of the Roman Republic, had presented his protest against the French expedition to Civita Vecchia.

Some apprehensions were entertained of the fidelity of a portion of the garrison of Paris, and two regiments were ordered to quit the city at four hours' notice. The cholera was spreading in France.

Sardinia.—The Sardinians have rejected the terms of the amnesty proposed by the Austrians, and the Piedmontese ministers have given fresh directions to the Department of War to prepare for an immediate resumption of hostilities.

It is reported that the French Minister at Turin had instructions to encourage the Sardinians to reject the terms of peace offered by Radetsky.

The Neapolitan troops continue to be successful in their expedition into Sicily. The town of Soto has surrendered to them.

Germany.—Affairs in Germany continue in a state of great distraction. Austria has met additional reverses in Hungary.

The hostilities between Denmark and Germany still continue without any marked result that would give preponderance to either side, or likely to affect the general issue. The German troops are entering Jutland in considerable numbers.

The Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin was nominated for Congress by a meeting of his political friends in this place on Thursday last.

The Hon. Wm. H. Washington has declined being a candidate for Congress in the Newbern District, on account of the feeble health of a member of his family.

The late Term of our Superior Court was an arduous one, as is always the case where Judge Caldwell presides, and where there is a full Docket. With all his industry, however, not much impression was made on the Civil Docket. A great many cases on the State Docket were disposed of; among them, Mr. McPhaul's George, one of the runaways charged with Arson, in burning Mrs. O'Hanlon's house, was tried and acquitted, after a day devoted to the trial, and about 20 hours' deliberation by the Jury. He will be tried, we learn, for Burglary. The trial of Mr. Currie's Dave for the same offence, was removed to Richmond.

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—In the case of Herring *vs.* the Wilmington Rail Road Company, (mentioned in our last,) in which the jury rendered a verdict of $800 against the Company for the injury to the Plaintiff's negroes who had lain down to sleep on the track, we learn that Judge Caldwell, on motion, set aside the verdict and granted a new trial.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—We learn from a Prospectus just issued by the Editor of the Register, that he intends to enlarge it so as to add eight columns of additional matter, and supply it with new types, presses, &c., making it one of the largest and handsomest sheets in the South, without any addition to its price. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL TAX.—The Public Treasurer of this State, Maj. C. L. Hinton, has given notice that the tax levied by act of the late Legislature for the establishment of an Insane Hospital, must be included in the tax lists, and be collected and returned to the Treasury, *this year.*

LAUREL FALLS, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C.—A writer in the Salisbury Watchman thus describes what must indeed be a beautiful spot:—

"Of all the wild spots in the wilds of North Carolina, this is perhaps the wildest, and the most beautiful; and if you have any wish to see a place where nature seems dressed in virgin robes; unprotected by the touch of man, here is that place. A clear and beautiful river, after gathering its waters in the bosom of the Grandfather, flows gently for several miles through an upper valley to this spot; where in the space of a few hundred yards, it is precipitated in bounds of 10 to 30 feet, into another valley and another climate several hundred feet below the first, dashing and foaming, over and under the huge massy rocks that are piled along the channel.

"Place the dullest mortal under these princely pines, and joy-bound cliffs, and amidst these clustering laurels; let him gaze on the rich forests and meadows, far—very far, below him, softened and beautified by the distance; and then upon the clear stream above him; the calm smooth current now broken into atoms, and he will be irresistably led into a train of reflections which will purify his heart; and he will feel that he is a wiser, and a better man. In the language of St. Paul, he will think of whatsoever things are honored, and just, and pure, and lovely."

The Western part of North Carolina abounds, we are told, with scenery of the most picturesque character, so much so, that it was the remark of a distinguished gentleman who was well qualified, no less by taste than by actual observation, to form a correct opinion, that our mountain scenery is fully equal to that of Switzerland. Unfortunately, it is so difficult of access that few even in our own State know aught of its beauties. We hope the difficulties will be removed by the Rail Road, the Plank Road, and the Western Turnpike, and that a few years hence a trip to the Mountains of North Carolina for health and pleasure will be much more common than is now a trip to the North.

A NEW USE FOR THE TELEGRAPH.—President Taylor sent by Telegraph to New Orleans, on the 25th ult., a respite for a man who was under sentence of death in that city. The sentence was to have been carried into execution on the next day, the 26th; and if a break had occurred in the line, by any accident, the Executive clemency would have been frustrated. A narrow escape.

Some thirty years ago we had a Governor of North Carolina, who, during his service of three years, is believed never to have pardoned a criminal. He refused to interfere with the fair and deliberate conviction by the Courts of Justice.—His immediate successor reversed his principle of action. He never refused an application for a pardon, and the consequence was, that during *his* three years' service no man was hanged in North Carolina, except one, and for him a pardon had been granted and despatched, but the special messenger who was entrusted with its delivery got drunk upon the road, and was so delayed that the man was hanged before he arrived.

THE NATURAL ALLIES.—The Free Soil party in Ohio, with Giddings at their head, have solemnly adopted the name of "The Free Democracy."

CORRECTION.—Our attention has been called to an error in this paper of the 24th ult., which, though of no real importance, it may be as well to correct. We mentioned Mr. Outlaw, of the Edenton District, as one of those who voted against the Compromise Bill. He did not vote against it, though he did *speak* against it. When the motion was made to lay it on the table, he voted *nay*, because, said he, in a speech subsequently delivered, "I deemed such a course disrespectful to that body, [the Senate,] and because I hoped some substitute might be proposed for which I could vote. I was opposed to it, because it was no compromise as it professed to be."

Mr. Outlaw went on to give his reasons at length, abundantly showing, that if a direct vote had been taken on the bill as it passed the Senate, he would have voted against it.

HON. WM. B. SHEPARD.—The exposure of the falsification of history, the selfishness, and the overweening ambition, of Mr. Shepard, which we made in the Observer of the 24th ult., has evidently "touched him in the raw." This is manifest,—not from any manly and candid acknowledgment of the calumny which he had published against Messrs. Mangum and Graham; not from any correction of the erroneous view he had given, "from memory," of the provisions of the Compromise Bill; or of his errors as to those who voted for the bill; not from any attempt to reconcile his *admission*, with his subsequent *denial*, of the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories; nor yet to reconcile his charge against Mr. Badger of faithlessness to the South, with his admission that Mr. Badger was a gentleman "of the strictest integrity." Not in such a mode does Mr. Shepard manifest his writhing under the exposure which we made of him. He prefers rather to let all these pass unnoticed,—to let his calumnies work their evil, seeing that their exposure is carefully excluded from the papers published in his part of the State,—papers which are open to him but closed to us,—and that the Observer is not seen by one in a thousand of the people in that far off region. He prefers to indulge in a strain of personal abuse of the Editor of this paper, and thus again to endeavor to withdraw the public attention from the real position in which his conduct in the last Legislature and since has placed him. He commences his tirade of abuse (which we certainly do not intend to imitate,) by remarking, that "in his estimation" we are "beneath the notice of a gentleman," and forthwith he proceeds to bestow upon us a column and a half of *his* "notice." Well, since he chooses thus to *define his own position*, we will not gainsay his accuracy in that one particular.

It is our duty, however, to expose *a series of very small tricks* of Mr. Shepard, and we shall perform that duty plainly. Mr. Shepard says,—

"In that editorial Mr. Hale says, "Mr. Shepard apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the unpleasant predicament in which he has placed himself in the controversy with Mr. Stanly essentially changed his ground in the reply. He has gone off into a laboured attack upon Mr. Badger's course in the Senate, and now pretends that objection to that course was the cause of his voting against Mr. Badger. This is evidently an afterthought." "And he (Mr. Shepard) further stands convicted of not assigning a reason for his conduct which did not exist at the time of action."

"Whatever may have been Mr. Stanly's misapprehension of the reasons which induced me to vote against Mr. Badger, this Mr. Hale when he penned that editorial, can shew most conclusively, could have had none whatever.

"During the controversy in Raleigh about the Senatorial election which lasted several weeks many attempts were made by the friends of Mr. Badger to induce me to vote for him. I considered those attempts generally as unauthorized intrusions into a matter exclusively under my own control and I usually avoided them as much as I could, without giving offence, where nothing offensive was meant. Among those persons who attempted to persuade me to vote for Mr. Badger was E. G. Hale the editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and writer I suppose of the aforesaid editorial. Merely for the cause of truth I have preserved Mr. Hale's letters and my reply to them. Mr. Hale's letters are dated on the 17th and 18th of December, during the contest about the Senator, and my reply was written as soon after their reception which was the day after their date, as my business permitted.

"Mr. Hale requests his letters may be considered confidential, I shall therefore not publish them, he can do so if he thinks proper, by reply by me in my own property which an unprincipled attack upon me, compels me to publish.

"Copy of a reply to two letters from E. J. Hale, bearing date Dec. 17th and 18th, 1848:

"SENATE CHAMBER.

To E. J. HALE, Esq
Fayetteville.

My Dear Sir: I have received your two letters and I avail myself of the first leisure moment offered me from other occasions to reply to them. I am not in the least offended by your writing to me on the subject of your letters, on the contrary, I am always with pleasure that I listen to the advice of those, who are sincerely disposed to advise me in good faith, which I have no doubt you have done. My course towards Mr. Badger was taken coolly, without the smallest feeling or passion, and if it were to go over again, I should adopt a similar one. I could have been Mr. Badger myself, if I had permitted my name to be announced, which I would not do; first because I did not wish the office, and secondly, because I would not accept it unless it was freely tendered to me, in fact I would esteem it no compliment if it were procured for me in the way it has been for Mr. Badger. I will now state to you candidly and frankly the objections I entertained against Mr. Badger. I disapproved most decidedly of *his course on the Compromise bill.* I do not think any one Southern Senator has any right, when a question so vital to the South is presented, to indulge in any caprices that separate him from the mass of the Southern people. I think Mr. Badger's course on this subject decidedly wrong, and the reasons he assigned, more like those of a skilful advocate, than of a statesman who had charge of the great interests of the nation. My next objection to Mr. Badger is &c. (the letter then goes on to mention the other objections to Mr. Badger; the part quoted, is all that is necessary to the present point. Mr. Hale can publish the whole letter if he chooses, *however*, for although it was written in a hurry and in the confusion of the Senate chamber it contains nothing which I am not prepared to maintain.)

[Signed,] "WILL. B. SHEPARD.

"This letter Mr. Hale mentioned to me afterwards in Raleigh that he had received, and I inferred from his conversation, it exploded the course I had pursued towards Mr. Badger. With this letter in his pockets some months before, Mr. Hale could pen an editorial that I had not thought of Mr. Badger's Slavery votes as an objection to his election to the Senate, until "I had placed myself in an unpleasant predicament in the controversy with Mr. Stanly.""

In the above Mr. Shepard is guilty of very unhandsome conduct. First in garbling the extract from our paper; and secondly, by means of that garbling, utterly misrepresenting our meaning.

Mr. Shepard charges that we said, that he, Mr. Shepard, "had not thought of Mr. Badger's slavery votes until he (Mr. Shepard,) had placed himself in an unpleasant predicament in the controversy with Mr. Stanly." Now we said no such thing as this. And it is only by suppressing a material part of what we did say, that he is able thus to misrepresent us. Let us give the entire paragraph:—

"Mr. Shepard has, apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the unpleasant predicament in which he has placed himself in the controversy with Mr. Stanly, essentially changed his ground in the Reply. He has gone off into a labored attack upon Mr. Badger's course in the Senate; and now pretends that objection to that course was the cause of his voting against Mr. Badger. This is evidently an afterthought. For Mr. Stanly stated distinctly, in his letter of the 15th March, (published in this paper of the 27th March,) that when he waited on Mr. Shepard, as a Committee of the WHIG Caucus, during the session of the Legislature, to ascertain whether Mr. Shepard would vote for the nominee of the party for Senator, "Mr. Shepard did complain of Mr. Badger *personally*, but *said nothing about the Compromise bill.* He did not say he would not vote for Mr. Badger, but said, as he did afterwards several times, he hoped to be able to act with his friends." Now, Mr. Shepard, in his Reply, has not attempted to deny this statement. Therefore he admits that he told Mr. Stanly so—admits that at that time he was personally unfriendly to Mr. Badger—that at that time he had no complaint to make of Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill (for that would have been a forcible and a reputable reason to give if it had existed) What he told Mr. Stanly then was either true or false.—If false, nothing more need be said. If true, as doubtless it was, then his real motive for voting against Mr. Badger was personal ill-will, and he stands convicted of regulating his public conduct, not by considerations affecting the public good, but by personal resentments. And he further stands convicted of *now* assigning a reason for his conduct which did not exist at the time of action. These are conclusions which result inevitably from the reasonable supposition that Mr. Shepard spoke truly to Mr. Stanly in December last."

The reader will see why Mr. Shepard closed his first quotation from the Observer just where he did. If he had quoted the entire paragraph, it would have shown, that we referred his "after thought," not to the period of Mr. Stanly's reply, as he pretends, but to the period of his conversation with Mr. Stanly preceding the Senatorial election.

This brings us to another small trick of Mr. Shepard. Does the reader observe that the above extract from his own letter to the Editor of this paper is without a date? Yet the letter itself was not without a date. Why then omit that date, when he has been so particular in specifying the dates of our two letters to him? The omission is not without an object. It is an attempt, in connection with one of the alterations he makes in his own copy of his own letter, to palm off upon the public the impression, that he had entertained and disclosed to us, *before the election of Senator*, opposition to Mr. Badger because of Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill. The date of Mr. Shepard's original letter, now in our possession is, "Senate Chamber, Dec. 23d, 1848"—three days after the re-election of Mr. Badger. Why not put in this date, but for the reason given above?

A reference to the facts will show this fully.—We had heard of a personal difficulty between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Badger. Rumors from Raleigh were constantly reaching us, *that in consequence of that personal ill-will*, Mr. Shepard's vote was considered doubtful; for up to the announciation of his actual vote, we never heard of any one who could say positively how Mr. Shepard would vote. He was non-committal on the subject—which is remarkable enough, if, as he now pretends, Mr. Badger's course *several months before* had made him determine not to vote for him. Why should he carefully conceal that determination, and its alledged motive? On the 12th December the first vote was taken for Senator, and Mr. Shepard voted for Mr. Rayner. Under these circumstances we wrote to him, as the acquaintance existing between us for several years fully justified us in doing. We wrote without the knowledge or suggestion of any human being. In doing so, we had three objects in view, the unity of the Whig party, the re-election of Mr. Badger, and the preservation of Mr. Shepard himself from a false step, which we felt assured would be fatal to his political character, and which we were particularly anxious he should avoid, because of our respect for his talents, and regard for him personally.

We wrote to him before a second vote was taken. On the next day we heard what satisfied us that Mr. Shepard would not be persuaded to change his course, and thereupon wrote a brief apology for having troubled him on the subject.—We did not keep copies of these letters; and have no wish as to their publication or non-publication. Mr. Shepard may do as he pleases as to that—only, if he should publish them, we beg that he will have a true, not a garbled, copy, made. The full force and justice of this remark will be understood by any one who will take the trouble to compare the following exact extract from Mr. Shepard's original letter now in our possession with the version of it which he publishes, as above:—

"SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 23rd, 1848.

"My DEAR SIR: I have received your two letters and I avail myself of the first leisure moment offered me from other avocations to reply to them. I am not in the least offended by your writing to me on the subject of your letters, on the contrary, I am happy to hear advice from those who tender it, sincerely and in good faith, which I have no doubt you did.

"My course towards Mr. Badger was taken coolly, without the smallest feeling or passion, and if it were to go over again, I would adopt a similar one. I could have beaten Mr. Badger myself, if I would have permitted my name to have been placed in nomination, which I would not do, first because I did not really desire the place, and secondly because I would not have accepted it, unless freely tendered, in fact, I would esteem it no compliment, if it were procured for me in the way it has been for Mr. Badger.

"I will now state candidly and frankly the objections I had to Mr. Badger's re election. I disapproved most decidedly of his course on the compromise bill. I do not think any Southern Senator is justifiable when a question so vital to the South is presented, to indulge in any caprices which separate him from the mass of his constituents and the Southern people. I think Mr. Badger's course on this subject most decidedly wrong, and the reasons he assigned, more like those of a skilful advocate, than of a statesman who had charge of the great interests of a nation.

"My next objection to Mr Badger was, that he was forced upon the Legislature by the middle interest at Raleigh."—&c. &c.

It will be seen that Mr. Shepard has changed the language in very many instances—a fact not very creditable to one who was so particular as to preserve a copy of a private letter, which he was assured would not be, as it never has been, divulged by us.

Mr. Shepard mentions a brief conversation we held with him in Raleigh, (on the 2d or 3d of January.) In that conversation, which we have never mentioned to any one, but which we feel authorised by Mr. Shepard's introduction of it to allude to, he stated *plainly, and without hesitation, that Mr. Badger's treatment of him had been such that self-respect forbid his supporting him.* We understood this to be an allusion to the personal difference of which we had heard, though we neither asked nor received any statement of the nature of that difference. We "inferred from his conversation," then, that this was the real cause of his vote being thrown away against Mr. Badger; and subsequent developments have confirmed that inference.

We feel greatly inclined to comment on the portion of Mr. Shepard's letter which he has quoted; particularly on his ridiculous fancy that *he* could have beaten Mr. Badger if he would have permitted his name to be run! and on his doctrine that Mr. Badger had no right to have any opinion on the Compromise bill, but was bound to follow blindly the lead of others. [If it was wrong in Mr. Badger to have an opinion and to act upon it along with a dozen other Southern men, was it right in Mr. Shepard to vote for a gentleman for Senator who did not obtain a solitary vote besides his own.] But we have already wasted more powder and shot in killing him than he is worth, and therefore we forbear. We certainly shall not weary our readers by publishing the remainder of his letter of five pages length.

One word more. The paper in Mr. Shepard's own town, which publishes his abuse of us, has not done us the justice to give our articles, nor probably will it publish this. We do not ask it. Their exclusion is an involuntary tribute to the force of our strictures. But that paper charges us with "prejudice against Mr. Shepard." Its Editor little knows how much we were blamed by our friends for defending Mr. Shepard in 1840 and since, and how much of denunciation of him we refused to publish during the late session of the Legislature, though written for publication by our regular correspondent and others at Raleigh. So far from a prejudice against him, our prejudices were all favorable to him, until his selfishness, and ambition, and prevarication, and faithlessness to the Whig party, forfeited all respect.

WHAT A CHANGE.—The original account book of Robert Fulton, the immortal inventor of the Steam Boat, was presented to the N. Y. Historical Society a few days ago. It embraces the receipts and expenditures of his boats on the North River for several years. In the whole of the year 1809 the boat Raritan carried 2464 passengers, and his entire receipts were $2,675. Now, the amount paid on the North River Boats amounts to millions each year. The book contains a memorandum wherein Fulton calculates the resources of a tract of 10,000 acres of woodland lying at Egg Harbor, as fuel for his boats. The ten thousand acres, he calculates, 'are sufficient for a *perpetual supply*' for the North River boats.

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES."—The Locofocos and the Abolitionists in the Connecticut Legislature have united in electing Wm. H. Burleigh State Printer. This Burleigh is the Editor of the "Charter Oak," a thorough going Abolition paper. His office was near being destroyed a few months ago by a Locofoco mob, on account of his remarks disrespectful to the Connecticut volunteers then just returned from the Mexican war.—He was opposed to the war; but his abolitionism atoned for that hostility and his abuse of the brave volunteers; and now *Locofocoism* rewards him with a valuable office,—showing once more, how very true it is, that "the Locofocos of the North are the Natural Allies of the South."

DEATH OF MAJOR WHISTLER.—This distinguished American Engineer, who has been for several years in the service of the Emperor of Russia, as the Chief of that department, died at St. Petersburg on the 7th ult. of cholera. He enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of the Emperor and the officers of the Russian government.

Plank Roads.—M. D. Codding, of Rochester, has made an improvement in the construction of plank roads which appears to be worthy of consideration. It is arranged so that the wheels run lengthwise of the timber, which renders it much easier for the team, while the horse track is crosswise. The horse track will be worn sooner than the wheel track, and can be renewed without disturbing the latter.

But the greatest advantage, and that which most immediately concerns those who are getting up such roads, is, that it saves one fourth the lumber required to make them.

Democrat, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Davidson College.—We learn that Judge Strange is expected to deliver the annual Oration before the Literary Society of Davidson College, at the next Commencement, on the second Thursday in August.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Cotton Crop.—The Southron, published at Jackson, Mississippi, has the following in relation to the prospects of the Cotton crop:

"In the course of this week, we heard three very intelligent Planters, who had given the subject much thought and attention, give it as their opinion that the next cotton crop of the United States would fall short at least 500,000 bales, in consequence of the untimely and destructive frosts of April, and the extraordinary and prolonged overflows of the Mississippi. They thought the frost would destroy at least 300,000, and the overflows 200,000 bales. This state of things, (without making any allowance for an unpropitious Fall,) cannot fail to have a very sensible influence on the price of our great staple as soon as it is generally known and understood. Cotton planted late is always more or less liable to injury in the Fall from the worm and frost. Hence, although we might approximate in our estimate of the immediate injury already done to the crop, time alone can develope the remote consequences of these two drawbacks. We should, however, hope for the best.

MONTREAL, May 10.

A number of deputations were received by the Governor to day, who expressed their confidence in his administration of the Government. The Governor dined with the Ministers, and a number of his friends, at Titus's Hotel, when a mob of about two hundred assembled, attacked the house, and broke the windows. The inmates were prepared with fire-arms, and shot one of the assailants in the neck, when the crowd dispersed. There is nothing of importance doing in Parliament.

Fire in Charleston.—A Telegraphic despatch received last night from Charleston says, that a fire broke out in that city yesterday morning, in Boundary st. East of Meeting, which destroyed one hundred and twenty-five houses!

The greater proportion of them were old houses, of little value, chiefly occupied by blacks and free colored persons.

The loss it was impossible to estimate; but $20,000 worth was covered by insurance.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, May 9, 1849.

The Cholera.—The Board of Health, in order to allay exaggerated statements, report twenty-four cases of Cholera during the last twenty-four hours, and six deaths. The disease is on the increase.

Methodist Book Concern.—The assets of this vast establishment, in New York, appear from a recent exhibit to be $643,217 60, while its liabilities amount to only $8,403 94. The profits of the concern, it is said, are annually divided among the several Conferences.

Unsuccessful attempt at Abduction.—On Tuesday morning two boxes marked with "this side up, to be handled with care," were carried to the Richmond and Fredericksburg R. R. Depot, in Richmond. The suspicions of those who handled the boxes were in some way excited, and the boxes being opened were found to contain two negroes, who were in this way *en route* for the free States. We regret to learn that a citizen of Richmond was gravely implicated in the transaction.—He had gone to Fredericksburg on the day previous to be ready to attend to the dark-colored *goods*, and by means of the Telegraph was arrested in that town.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Gold Dollar.—Thanks to our friends of Adams & Co's express, (who in this as usual are true to their vocation of securing a reputation as the most speedy medium of communication between different points of the Union,) we have a sight of the new issue of gold coins, the dollar pieces, this morning.

The coin is sightly to look upon. It is a little less in circumference than the half dime. It bears upon its obverse the head of liberty, the inscription in letters so minute as barely discernible, encircled by thirteen stars. The reverse bears the words 1 dollar, 1849, the figure large and bold, two thirds encompassed by a wreath, around which, between it and the rimming, is the inscription United States of America. It has not the distinguishing C, which we have understood was adopted at the mint, as a mark of the produce of the California mines, yet we understand from Mr. Adams that these pieces have been made from the Sacramento gold received at the mint.

"Did you receive my remittance, Nathan, my son?" "Yes father." "Then why did thee not buy a new coat? thy present one is rather fragile." "Why, the fact is—that—I left all my money in the bank at New Orleans." "Ah! thy economy is certainly commendable—in what bank?" "I don't exactly remember what bank father—I know it was a very good one, as it had a Scriptural name. It was—um! let me see—it was the Pharaoh bank, I think."

Curious Breach of Promise Suit.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, at New York on Tuesday, a curious case of breach of promise came up. Benjamin Wood and Maria, his wife, claim $5,000 damages against one Benjamin Hazzard, a gentleman who, it seems about five years since, promised to marry Maria Sutherland, (the present Mrs. Wood,) but somehow or other didn't.

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR CITIES.

The Boston Atlas publishes some comparative statements exhibiting the assessed value of the real and personal property of the cities of Boston and New York, in the years 1840 and 1847, and exults over the result, which is to the advantage in a very extraordinary degree of the former city. We place the assessments of each city for the two years by themselves; and, first, of those of Boston:

	In 1840.	In 1847.
Real Estate,	$60,454,200	$97,764,500
Personal,	34,157,400	64,595,500
Total,	$94,631,600	$162,360,000

The following were the assessments in New York:

Real Estate,	$187,121,464	$187,314,486
Personal,	65,721,690	57,837,917
Total,	$252,843,154	$245,152,403

The assessed property in Boston, then, has, in seven years, swelled from upwards of ninety-four to upwards of one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars; being an increase of more than 77 per cent in that short period. The increase of personal property alone is 89 per cent.; that of real estate, 61 per cent.

The assessed property of New York does not seem to have increased at all: on the contrary, the tables show a loss, in the seven years, of $7,690,751, or somewhat less than 3 per cent. on the whole amount.

We do not, however, quote these tables for the purpose of exhibiting any supposed decline of New York. Our sole object is to invite attention to the prodigious growth of Boston in solid opulence, and to the fact that her citizens point to her railroads as the cause. However doubtful the imputed retrogression of New York, it is clear enough her rate of progress is infinitely behind that of Boston. What is all her foreign commerce, in comparison with the web of railroads with which the men of Boston—they deserve the name of men—have surrounded their city? They have built railroads upon railroads, and among others, their great Western Railroad; the result of which is that they have, commercially speaking, *made* the sum of $67,729,000, (that is the amount of increased property) in seven years; or at the rate of about $9,675,000 a year. That is a very splendid profit, certainly; and *what* a profit, considered as the product of the few millions of dollars which the Boston railroads actually cost!

The Northern Plank-Road Company (Utica) has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on its capital stock of $50,000.

A Great Discovery.—The Editor of the "Great West" announces the astonishing fact that he has succeeded in discovering a "living, actual, *bona fide* descendant from *one of the second families in Virginia.* Good gracious! is it possible!

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAINST THE UNION.—The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph publishes, with approbation, a couple of articles on the "Evils to the North, and the Blessings to the South," of a Separation, or dissolution of the Union.

MARRIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 25th ult., by the Rev'd A. F. Olmsted, AUGUSTUS W. BURTON, of Lincolnton, to JULIA L. OLMSTED, of East Hartford, Conn.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th instant, Mrs. SARAH UNDERWOOD, wife of Mr. Thomas Underwood, at the advanced age of 99 years.

In Stokes county, on the 17th ultimo, JOHN LOWRY, aged 100 years. The deceased was in service against the Indians before the Revolutionary war.

In Wadesborough, on Sunday the 6th instant, aged about 2 years, MARTHA A., daughter of James M. Waddill, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¾ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6¾	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3¾ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in produce. Cotton 6 to 6¾. Flour 3¾ to 4¼. Corn 50. Bacon 5½ to 6¼. Sack Salt 1½ to 1¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8. Corn 43 to 45.—Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 7 to 7½ Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00; Wide 8 00; Scantling 3 75 to 4 00. Mill Timber 3 00 to 6 00. Naval Stores—Yellow Dip Turpentine 1 80 to 1 90; Virgin Dip 2 60 to 2 75; Hard 90 to 1 00. Tar 1 20 to 1 22½. Spirits 24½ to 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¾. Bacon 6 to 6½.—Corn 50 to 56. Flour 4 to 4 50.

At New York, Cotton steady. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 60 to 68.

Cotton at Columbia 5½ to 7⅛. At Macon 5½ to 6½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7⅛. Corn 55 to 59. Flour 5¼ to 5½. Sack Salt by cargo 85.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,482,752 bales, against 2,030,537 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 11—Steamer W B Meares, with boats Ben Berry and Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, Mickle & Ashe, Shelly & Fields, Blount's Creek Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, B G Worth, J R & J Sloan, D Kivitt, W Clark, M L & R J Holmes, W L Hall, D & W McLaurin, J M Williams, Hall & Hall, Marsh & Moffitt, N Kendall, J Worth, Randolph Co, Island Ford Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Steam Engine complete for Gold Hill, and 1000 sacks salt to sundry merchants.

May 12—Steamer *Ev

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 85° Et. 44 p; thence Et 38 p; thence So. 24° Et 103 p. to a poplar, thence Et 64 p; thence No. 130 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence Wt 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° Wt across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° Wt 14 p; thence So. 59° Wt 18 p; thence So. 85° Wt 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° Et 167 p; thence So. 10° Et 50 p; thence So. 80° Et 55 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° Et 40 p; thence No. 80° Wt 54 p; thence So. 10° Et 157 p; thence So. 80° Wt 140 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° Wt 108 p; thence No. 10° Wt 127 p; the nce No. 80° Et 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° Et 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° Wt 115 p. to a poplar; thence Et 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence Et 300 p; thence So. 22° Wt 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 10° Et 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° Wt 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° Wt 174 p; thence No 38° Wt 150 p; thence No. 22° Wt 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° Et 120 p; thence Et 192 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° Et 34 p; thence So. 9° Wt 184 p; thence No. 81° Wt 34 p to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° Wt 98 p; thence So. 23° Et 154 p; thence Wt 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° Wt 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° Et 16 p; thence So. 78° Et 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° Et 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° Wt 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 2° Wt 76 p; thence No. 70° Wt 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° Et 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* Et of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° Et 64 p; thence No. 10° Et 36 p; thence Et 58 p; thence No. 3° Et 16 p; thence Et 21 p; thence So. 20° Et 118 p. to a hickory on the Et side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° Et 43 p; thence So. 30° Et 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence Wt 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° Wt 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° Wt 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° Et 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° Wt to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° Et 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° Et 143 p; thence So. 64° Wt 106 p; thence So. 59° Wt 18 p; thence No. 85° Wt 212 p; thence No. 13° Wt 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Malone, Rd. Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° Et 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence No. 77° Wt 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° Wt 65 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° Wt 120 p; thence No. 73 Wt 100 p; thence No. 16° Et 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° Et 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° Et 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° Et 64 p; thence So. 10° Et 40 p; thence No. 82° Et 60 p; thence So. 22° Wt 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° Wt 179 p; thence No. 75° Wt 90 p; thence No. 15° Et 179 p; thence So. 75° Et 90 p. to the beginning.

2135 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, Rd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° Wt 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° Wt 100 p. to a dog-wood; thence So. 80° Wt 140 p; thence No. 20° Et 120 p; thence No. 45° Et 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 295 p. to a white oak; thence Wt 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 223 p; thence No. 85° Wt 29 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° Wt 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° Et 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° Wt 32 p; thence No. 13 Wt 30 p; thence Wt 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence Wt 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 Et 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 Wt 52 p; thence So. 65 Wt 20 p; thence So 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 Et 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence Et 23 p. to the mouth of Duck-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

500 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 Et 107 p; thence So. 7 Et 127 p; thence So. 83 Wt 27 p; thence So. 16 Wt 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 Et 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 Wt 220 p; thence No. 74 Wt 44 p; thence So. 28 Wt 82 p; thence No. 55 Wt 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the Wt side of the road; thence No. 45 Wt 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 Wt 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence Et 90 p; thence No. 190 p; thence Wt to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence Et 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence Wt 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality, from the most approved manufactories, and of the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Sparables, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. FILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine figd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Caliceos in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum, TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

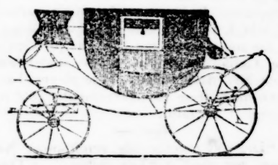
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 31-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Lexington, Robeson county.
By R. W. Gaddston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

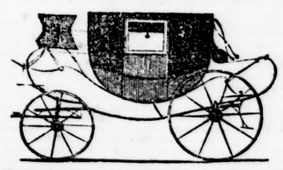
Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid.* His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

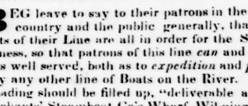
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf



Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer.

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Ste